

REPORTS ARE UNTRUE

THE CREW OF THE COMPETITOR NOT EXECUTED.

The Revolution in Cuba Nevertheless Still Continues, Latest Reports Being to the Effect That the Insurgents Have Sustained Considerable Loss.

Havana, May 4.—Reports of the execution of members of the crew of the schooner Competitor, captured as a filibuster, are untrue.

Admiral Navarro, who must conduct the trial, is still absent from here. The guerrilla captain, Peral, with three sections of the cavalry of Pinar, left Marino, Havana province, in pursuit of the insurgents. He met a body of them largely superior in numbers near Managua and promptly charged them. After a fight they were dispersed, leaving seventeen killed together with seventeen firearms and machines. The troops had one guerrilla killed and eleven wounded.

Reports received from various points indicate that seventeen insurgents have surrendered to the authorities. As the result of the Sunday skirmish at Matanzas, Santa Clara and Havana provinces, the insurgents have sustained a loss of twenty-three, three prisoners and four spies.

Basilio Lassa, an insurgent incendiary, will be shot to-day. Gen. Bernal has been summarily relieved from his command and ordered to report in Havana. Presumably this is due to the fact that Gen. Bernal and his column were not on hand to cooperate with Gen. Ynclan in his engagement with Masco at Cardenas.

In the last engagement of Cuba, Tort and Telleria at the plantation of Luján, near Guincho, it is reported that the insurgents lost eight killed.

León, Col. Edgardo Insuente fought the insurgent band of Jesus Aguilera at Dos Hermanas. The insurgents lost twelve killed and carried off their wounded. The troops had three wounded.

Col. Haruch, moving in the zone of Mahajaga, Santa Clara province, met a band of 1300 insurgents, who had two cannons. They retired after the fight, leaving twenty-three killed and fifteen wounded. The insurgent leader, Garcia, was wounded.

Capt. Lopez, with the battalion of Cuenca, fought the band of Ramirez in Matanzas province and dispersed them, killing seven of their number.

River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, May 4.—The senate programme for this week is first to take up the river and harbor bill and when that is disposed of to follow with the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia. Whether the river and harbor bill shall go on longer than two or three days will depend upon the political temper of the senate. The managers will make a strenuous effort to keep politics and several financial questions in the background and to hold the discussion down to the merits of the bill.

The principal subject of the debate in connection with the bill itself is the amendment suggested by the committee on commerce providing for the expenditure of \$3,000,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Santa Monica, Cal. Senator White of that state will offer an amendment making the appropriation dependent upon the recommendation of a committee of engineers, which he will propose, and in case this amendment is lost will make an effort to defeat the entire provision.

An effort will be made to show that the appropriation has been provided for at the instance of the Southern Pacific railway, and it is not improbable that they may forestall the Pacific railway decision in this connection.

There will be an effort during the week on the part of the Republican senators to agree upon an order of business for the remainder of the session.

Shot and Killed Himself.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 4.—George H. Osborne, of Wellsville, N. Y., and Bloomdale, O., shot and killed himself at the Hotel Broad yesterday. Osborne was a traveling man for Very & Osborne, of Wellsville, and also was an operator in gas and oil lands in the vicinity of Bloomdale. He is supposed to have committed suicide while in a state of insanity, caused by business troubles.

Stanford Estate.

San Francisco, Cal., May 4.—After three years of litigation over the estate of the late Senator Stanford, Mrs. Stanford has at last been enabled to pay the amount left the Stanford university. The bonds transferred to the university draw interest at the rate of \$10,000 a month.

Loss \$500,000.

San Francisco, Cal., May 4.—Spontaneous combustion in the paint factory of W. A. Fuller & Co. started a fire which burned the three-story brick building occupied as a factory and warehouse. A representative of the firm places the loss at about \$500,000, but declined to state the exact amount of insurance.

A Strike Anticipated.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 4.—A strike of all electric railway and electrical lighting workers in the city now seems certain. The company has rejected the demands of the men, and last night Italians and negroes to man the cars and lighting plants are arriving from Chicago. The motor men who handled the cars conveying the new men to the east side barns deserted the cars. Special police are being sworn in, and county and municipal authorities are prepared for the inaugural of the strike.

Suspension Day.

Washington, May 4.—The programme for the week in the house is very unsettled. Nothing definite has been agreed upon except that the Pacific railway funding bill, in behalf of which there has been such pressure, will not come up. W. Bartholme, chairman of the committee on immigration, desires to get up the immigration bill the latter part of the week, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to do so. There are a half-dozen election cases on the calendar and, as they are privileged, it is probable that most of the week will be occupied in their consideration. The cases on the calendar, Johnson vs. Stokes, from the Seventh South Carolina; Murray vs. Elliott, from the First South Carolina; Kinaker vs. Downing, from the Sixteenth Illinois; Cornett vs. Swanson, from the Fifth Virginia, and Hoge vs. Otey, from the Sixth Virginia. The reports in the two latter cases favor the sitting members and will occasion no debate. In the Johnson-Stokes case the majority report favors the sitting member, but there is a minority report in favor of the contestant. In the Murray-Elliott and Kinaker-Downing cases the majority reports favor the contestants. These will be the cases in which findings of the committee will be resisted by the Democrats. W. Murray is a colored man and was given a seat by the Fifty-first house after a contest. To-day is suspension day.

Scott Jackson's Trial.

Newport, Ky., May 4.—There is a possibility, if not a prospect, that the trial of Scott Jackson will consume all of the coming week. If the defense puts its testimony all in by Tuesday night or Wednesday afternoon it will do well. After the defense will come a number of witnesses, brought by the prosecution for rebuttal. No one can tell how much time the arguments will consume. The court is disposed to expedite matters as much as is consistent with a fair showing to both sides of the case. How much time the jury will consume is an unknown quantity, though it is generally believed it will be short.

A Perilous Trip.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 4.—F. C. Heine, a Prussian, 50 years old, made one of the most perilous trips yesterday afternoon that has ever been accomplished on the Niagara river. In a canoe-shaped boat ten feet in length he sailed from the milling district through the hydraulic canal out into the rapids and over to within 300 feet of Goat Island, and then returned without any mishap whatever. The river was full of ice, and everybody thought he and his boat would get wedged in it and be carried over the falls.

Pope's Meditation Refused.

London, May 4.—A dispatch from Madrid says: The Spanish government has declined the pope's mediation in Cuban affairs, on the ground that an acceptance would be tantamount to recognizing America's right to interfere.

The Cypriote denies positively a story that negotiations are pending for the cession of Cusana to Great Britain.

A Kansas Boy.

Chicago, Ill., May 4.—Owen Melton, one of the crew of the filibustering schooner Competitor, captured by the Spaniards, who is likely to be shot within forty-eight hours, unless Consul General Williams intercedes, is an American. He is only 22 years old, and his home is at an obscure town in Kansas, seven miles from a railroad. There his parents live, and they are ignorant of his whereabouts and danger.

Probably Burned Alive.

Cripple Creek, Colo., May 4.—It is stated that a shoe drummer, supposed to represent a Cincinnati firm, who was stopping at the Portland hotel, was seen to go to his room in an excited condition half an hour before the fire started, and has not been seen since. Two drummer's trunks marked "S. S. Company, Cincinnati," saved from the burning, have not been claimed. The ruins are to be searched to-day.

Theosophical Marriage.

New York, May 4.—Claude Fells Wright, the theosophist, was married to Miss Mary Leonard, of Boston, who is also an enthusiastic member of the theosophical society. The marriage was solemnized according to the theosophical rites. To make the marriage valid the contracting parties were afterward united in wedlock by Rev. Robinson.

Shot His Wife.

Ironton, O., May 4.—Joseph Hootle, a stove molder, shot and fatally wounded his wife yesterday. The deed was actuated by jealousy. Hootle escaped, but is closely pursued by officers.

B. H. Long of Alabama has been confirmed to be United States consul at Nogales, Mex.

In 1900 Paris is to have the Olympic games, and New York is to have them in 1904.

McCluskey Released.

Louisville, Ky., May 4.—The directors of the Louisville base ball club last night decided to release Manager McCluskey. The team's poor showing has been attributed to McCluskey's bad management, and a new man will be secured. Capt. O'Brien will have charge of the team until a new manager is selected.

Mrs. Oscar Lyons of Mayfield, Ky., recently gave birth to five children, all boys. The five weighed 22 pounds.

CRIPPLE CREEK GONE.

THE BALANCE THAT WAS LEFT BURNED YESTERDAY.

Four People Cremated and at Least Fourteen Injured—The Flames Spread With Rapidly, and Only Died Out For Lack of Fuel.

Cripple Creek, Col., April 30.—A fire which broke out in the Portland hotel shortly after noon yesterday destroyed about all that was left of Cripple Creek after the great conflagration of last Saturday.

Four persons were killed by explosions and at least fourteen injured, several of them fatally. The flames yesterday spread with great rapidity and although strenuous efforts were made to check the progress of the fire by blowing up the buildings with dynamite, they proved of no avail. All the principal business buildings are in ruins and nothing is left of the town proper except the railroad stations and a few scattered houses. The fire raged fiercely all the afternoon and only died out last night for lack of fuel on which to feed.

The Senate.

Washington, April 30.—Two notable speeches by Senator Teller and Senator Sherman, representing opposing elements on the financial question, were heard in the senate yesterday. Mr. Teller addressed himself particularly to the Ohio senator, controverting the views held by him and maintaining that no honest effort had been made in the present congress to pass the tariff bill. The senator referred, in passing, to the McKinley candidacy, saying the motto of the "advance agent of prosperity" was delusive, as no prosperity could come until financial conditions were reformed. The climax of Mr. Teller's speech was reached when he said his vote was as he spoke, and that he would not hesitate to separate himself from the party with which he had been allied for forty years if it pronounced for the gold standard.

Mr. Sherman answered Mr. Teller, arguing against a 50-cent silver dollar, announcing that the time had come for a decisive opinion from the people. He appealed the case, he said, to the tribunal of the American people at the coming elections.

The early part of the day was given to speeches by Senators Vilas and Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer and Kyle, eulogizing Pere Marquette, after which the resolution was adopted accepting the statue of Marquette presented by Wisconsin. The naval bill is nominally before the senate, but it is being thrust aside for the incidental tariff and financial debate.

Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, protested vigorously against the distracting debate, declaring that if it continued congress would remain in Washington until next fall.

The naval bill was temporarily laid aside in the senate yesterday to consider the acceptance of the statue of Pere Marquette, presented by the state of Wisconsin and now in statutory bill.

Scott Jackson's Trial.

Newport, Ky., April 30.—With the mercury in the eighties, every seat in the court house was filled yesterday at the trial of Scott Jackson, but no one was permitted to occupy standing room. At 4:15 this evening the commonwealth announced that it closed. The defense waived the usual custom in cases in Kentucky courts of stating to the jury what it proposed to show. The court hereupon was adjourned until Friday.

Attorney Crawford for the defense says he will have about forty-five witnesses and about twenty-five depositions to offer. This, with the arguments, will carry the case into next week. The prosecution has examined seventy-three witnesses and occupied eight days, including one day in securing a jury. The frequent refusals of the defense to cross-examine witnesses and the waiving of his statement to the jury this evening, when the commonwealth rested, lends mystery to the future policy of the defense and raises expectation that it has some surprises in store.

Starting testimony was given yesterday morning by two women, who confirmed to some extent the story told by Coachman George H. Jackson. The last witness was Col. Phil Dush, superintendent of the Cincinnati police. His testimony was contested at every point, and much of it was ruled out as inadmissible. What was accepted as competent has all been included in the story of the case during the week following the murder of Pearl Bryan. The court excluded everything of this testimony as to what Walling said in the presence of Jackson, which Jackson did not admit.

Mayhew Convicted.

New York, April 30.—The trial of Arthur Mayhew, a negro, for the murder of Stephen Powell in Hempstead, L. I., on March 7 last, was concluded before Justice Martin J. Keogh in Long Island City. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree after being out two hours. The judge's charge was strongly for conviction.

Statement of Policy.

Paris, April 30.—A semi-official notice issued states that the government will present a statement of its policy to parliament to-day with the usual moderate programme.

Sympathetic Prisoners.

Cleburne, Tex., April 30.—Since the prisoner John Williams has been condemned and sentence of death passed upon him he has been put in solitary confinement. His cell is beneath those of the prisoners. Yesterday the Sheriff discovered that they had cut a hole in the floor above for the purpose of getting down to keep him company. There was no chance for them to escape, and such was not their expectation.

Caught the Americans.

Havana, April 30.—The Spanish gunboat Mensajero captured and brought into this port the American schooner Competitor of Key West loaded with arms and ammunition, believed to be intended for the insurgents.

Details of the affair show that the Mensajero on Saturday last sighted the Competitor near Barranca on the north coast of the province of Pinar del Rio. She was pursued, overhauled and boarded. In command of her were Alfredo Laborde, Dr. Vedia and three newspaper correspondents. The Competitor was last from the Mosquito coast, where it is presumed she took on the arms and ammunition found on her. The latter consisted of 28,000 cartridges, a number of packages of dynamite, Remington rifles and cases of accoutrements. The men found on board of her are held as prisoners.

In addition to the arms and ammunition captured on board the filibuster Competitor there were three boxes of proclamations and other important documents. Dr. Vedia Mesa, who was made a prisoner with those on board of the filibuster, had, it is said, recently surrendered himself to Spanish authorities. Should this be the case, he will be severely dealt with. One of the newspaper correspondents on board the schooner is named Hamilton. The others refuse to give their names.

The local guerrilla forces of Palma on the coast of Pinar del Rio, near where the Competitor was first sighted by the gunboat, has captured thirty-two boxes of ammunition which had already landed, apparently from the Competitor.

The guerrillas also made prisoners of two men, believed to be Americans. The filibusters who succeeded in getting ashore either by swimming or other means, opened fire from the swamps on the gunboat which was assisting the government forces on shore, and the warship replied, killing three of the party.

The Bankruptcy Bill.

Washington, April 30.—The house spent the day in further discussion of the bankruptcy bill. Mr. Connell (Rep.), of Illinois, spoke in favor of the measure, and Messrs. C. W. Stone (Rep.), of Philadelphia; Newlands, of Nevada, and Mr. Broderick (Rep.), of Kansas, in opposition to it.

Mr. Newlands, in the course of his remarks, said that if the Democrats at the Chicago convention abandoned free trade and declared for silver a fusion of the silver elements would follow, which would be victorious, while Mr. Connolly predicted in the event of the enactment of a free coinage law a universal demand for a bankruptcy law.

Before the bankruptcy bill was taken up there was some discussion of the treasury situation in connection with the appropriations.

Mr. Dockery (Dem.), of Missouri, charged that the liabilities created by this congress (including \$93,000,000 for contracts) would reach \$605,000,000.

Mr. Dingley, the leader of the majority on the floor, defended the appropriations, calling attention to the fact that he himself had passed a bill to increase the revenues.

The house adopted the report of elections committee No. 2 in favor of Bell in the contested election case of Peace vs. Bell, from the second Colorado district.

Taylor to Hang.

Carrollton, Mo., April 30.—In a little pocket case containing his children's hair, the officers yesterday, while searching "Bill" Taylor, the murderer, found a quantity of strychnine and in his mouth a tiny steel saw. The notorious Meeks family murderer, who had just previous to the discovery been brought from Kansas City under a heavy guard, had made a last bold attempt to cheat the gallows, when his last ray of hope dwindled, and his face betrayed the utter helplessness he felt. When interviewed this afternoon Taylor said: "I have nothing to say. It is no use. The people will not believe me."

Taylor was brought here early yesterday morning, manacled and surrounded by nearly a dozen armed officers. A large crowd met him at the depot.

Taylor will be watched constantly by a heavy guard until his execution, Thursday, and it is said the local militia will be kept in readiness to see that the law is carried out. There is a fatalistic impression in Carrollton that Taylor will not hang. One of the officers said if he does hang the multitude will burn the stockade surrounding the scaffold. There is room inside for 500, whereas 5,000 will want to see the hanging.

Hammond Will Not Hang.

Pretoria, April 30.—The sentence of death imposed upon John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, Col. Francis Rhodes, brother of the former premier of Cape Colony; Lionel Phillips, president of the chamber at Johannesburg, and George Farrar, proprietor of the Country Life of Johannesburg, have been commuted.

Sympathetic Prisoners.

Cleburne, Tex., April 30.—Since the prisoner John Williams has been condemned and sentence of death passed upon him he has been put in solitary confinement. His cell is beneath those of the prisoners. Yesterday the Sheriff discovered that they had cut a hole in the floor above for the purpose of getting down to keep him company. There was no chance for them to escape, and such was not their expectation.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

R. J. A. BAXTER, of Weyland, Shawnee county, Kansas, who raised as high as 104 bushels of shelled corn per acre in 1895, furnishes the State Board of Agriculture the following account of it, together with some of his corn-raising methods in general:

"The portion of my crop giving a yield of 104 bushels of husked, well dried (56 pounds, shelled) corn per acre was five acres of 57 1 planted last year. My land is slightly rolling prairie and about a fair average of Kansas soil, with a hard, impervious subsoil. The five acres mentioned were at one end of a 25-acre field, part of which had been in potatoes for two years, and the last crop dug with a listing plow late in October, which was about equivalent to a deep fall plowing.

"In spring the ground was much like a bed of ashes. It was then deeply plowed, made fine and smooth with a plank drag and drilled the first week in May with a planter of medium width, with a deep-grained yellow Dent corn; about the same quantity of seed was used as would have been if from three to somewhat less than four grains had been placed in hills the ordinary distance apart. This was cultivated four times with common gang cultivators and hoed three times—the last hoeing after it had been finished with the cultivators.

"I am a strong believer in deep and thorough cultivation, and long since learned that a good crop of corn and a rank growth of cockle-burs, crab grass and similar weeds cannot occupy the same ground at the same time. I have not subsoiled for previous crops, but last fall invested in a subsoiler and used it on 15 acres. I intend planting 100 acres in corn this season and aim to have it all subsoiled. Am subsoiling my fields the narrow way first (they are from 40 to 80 rods wide and 120 rods long) as deeply as four horses can do the work, at distances of two and one-half feet. Will then throw up the ridges cross-wise of this with a listing plow, following it in each furrow with a subsoiler as deep as three horses can pull it, and drill the seed immediately in the track of the subsoiler. This will leave the land subsoiled in both directions.

"My whole crop for 1895 averaged only 57 bushels per acre, yet would have made 75 bushels but for an unfortunate invasion just at the critical time by an army of chinch bugs from an adjacent 30-acre field of oats. With proper treatment of our soils and thorough cultivation, I am of the opinion that in all favorable seasons such as last we should raise from 75 to 100 bushels of corn per acre instead of the more common 35 to 50 bushels. I am always careful to avoid cultivating when the land is very wet, and think many farmers make a serious mistake by working their corn when the soil cleaves from the above in chunks. The sun is likely to then bake the ground, and the growth loses its bright, healthy green and turns a sickly yellow.

Oats and Peas for Green Fodder.

Purdus University Agricultural Experiment station bulletin No. 22 says: Feeders are coming to recognize more and more the necessity of plenty of green food for stock when grass is getting short. Owners of dairy cattle in particular feel this necessity.

For two years at the Indiana Experiment station we have planted Canada field peas and oats for this purpose. The first year of planting, we scattered pea seed at the rate of a bushel and one-half an acre over the ground, and plowed this in three or four inches deep. A bushel and one-half of oat seed per acre was then scattered over this plowed land, which was then thoroughly harrowed.

In 1895, the above practice was not followed. The land was plowed about seven inches deep, and then harrowed to a fine tilth. A mixture of oats and peas, at the rate of one and one-half bushels of each per acre, was then drilled in, to the depth of about two inches. The plants thrived with great vigor, until severe drought checked their growth, in common with all other farm crops. Either method of planting will no doubt be satisfactory.

In planting oats and peas, the first seeding should be gotten in at the earliest date possible, when the land may be satisfactorily worked. One or two more plantings, at ten-day intervals, will give a good succession of crops, covering about six weeks.

While cutting the green crop may begin as early as wished, after some length of stalk has been secured, it is advisable to wait until the oat head begins to expand, and when the peas are passing from the bloom. The best plan is to secure the green fodder as close to the maturity stage as possible, consistent with about three weeks of use for soiling.

Oats and peas make highly nutritious and palatable food. They also give the earliest green fodder to be secured from plantings of the same season, and follow nicely after winter rye for soiling. This crop is coming more and more into favor. Oats and peas should only be planted early in spring, as these plants as a rule will not thrive from May or summer seedings. If not all fed green, the balance of the crop may, with advantage, be plowed under or cured for hay.

APRICOTS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The summary of the bulletin on apricots recently issued by the agricultural station at Tucson is as follows: 1. Our cultivated apricots are derived from three species, but one (Prunus Americana) furnishes all that are valuable for fruit in this region. 2. The fruit takes a large quantity of potash and phosphoric acid from the soil. 3. In the fruit an average of 84 per cent is flesh and 6 per cent is pit. Kalsha has the smallest proportion of pit and Breda the largest. 4. There is 87 per cent of juice and 13 per cent of fiber in the flesh of an apricot. The juice contains 13 per cent of sugar, the flesh 12, and the whole fruit, including pit, 11 per cent. Of albuminoids (crude proteins) there is 1.2 per cent. 5. The mean weight of fruits of all varieties was 1 ounce each. The Breda bore the smallest fruit, averaging about 22 to the pound. The largest fruit was 12 to the pound, borne by the Kalsha and Moorpark. 6. The soil not being a typical one for either apricot, plum or peach stock, the growth of trees upon the different kinds of stock was practically the same. 7. This season upon this soil fruit from trees of several varieties is larger, of better quality and earlier when upon apricot stock than upon Myrobalan. Other varieties show no differences due to stock. 8. Pringle was the first to ripen, but the fruit is not of as good quality as most others. 9. St. Ambrose bore the finest appearing fruit. 10. Royal was the most prolific.

University Extension Work.

During recent years a movement of great significance has been agitating the educational centers of the English-speaking world. It is known as university extension, or, better, as educational extension. It has resulted from the recognition of the fact that comparatively few people can go to college or university; and consists essentially in taking the college to those who cannot come to the college; in offering to everyone everywhere the opportunity of a college education. It seeks to solve the problem of the education of the masses by widening the scope of existing institutions. Its history shows that it is in peculiar harmony with the sentiments and systems of the American people, and it has well been called "the most significant educational movement in the nineteenth century."

Education and Agriculture.—The leading agriculturists of India find their task of building up the agricultural interests a difficult one, on account of the dense ignorance of the masses, who withstand some of the most necessary movements. We can form some idea of what they have to contend with when we know that in all India, with a population in excess of 200,000,000 there are only about 600 journals of all kinds, and some of these are devoted to religion. A native Hindoo makes the comparison with the United States, where, with a population of one-third that of India, there are more than 20,000 publications. Yet in this America there are multitudes of farmers that take no paper. What must be the state of ignorance of India when we consider that even these 600 papers are poorly supplied with patrons.

Pork Is Popular.—We heard a gentleman say recently that he was prejudiced against pork, but that nevertheless he bought a great deal of it for his home use. His reason for this was that he nearly always got pork that was tender, and if it was too fat he could find it out before buying it. When he bought beef he often found it not what he had expected. Sometimes it was tender and sometimes it had no flavor, and the worst was that he had to buy it on faith. But with hog meat it was not so. This points a moral: Produce the quality in any kind of meat and have that meat uniformly good and it will find a ready and extensive market.

The Future Potato.—What kind of a potato will we have in the future? We seem as yet only on the shore of great things in this line. In England they are making progress by systematically fertilizing the blossoms. Attempts have been made to get new varieties by taking the eye from one potato and inserting it in the tuber of another, but the result did not show a gain or even a cross.

Browned Turnips.—Pare and slice turnips, put in a saucepan; cover with boiling water; add a little salt, and let boil until tender; take up and drain. Put two tablespoonsful of pork drippings in a frying pan, and set over the fire to heat; add the turnips; stir and turn until brown; dredge, salt, sugar and pepper.

The old-fashioned, hand-woven bed-quilt, such as our grandmothers made, are now the fashion for portieres. Those which were woven in blue and white are just the thing for a delit room. Though they may look a bit faded this will not detract from their artistic value. Besides being useful for portieres these old-time bed-spreads make admirable couch covers.

Green tea will revive rusty black lace and render it as good as new.